

SASKATCHEWAN
CO-OPERATIVE
WHEAT PRODUCERS
LIMITED



HandBook

No. 2

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REGINA
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IN THIS Hand Book we have tried as briefly as possible to cover most of the questions which are asked regarding the operations of the Pool. It has been the policy of the Pool since its inception to see to it that its members are supplied with as much information as it is possible to give, because the strongest defence which this organization has is a well-informed membership. It is probable, of course, that some questions of importance in a given locality may have been overlooked. Members of Wheat Pool Committees and others interested should immediately communicate with Head Office in the event of any further information being required which is not dealt with herein.

Historical

In co-operation with the Wheat Growers of Manitoba and Alberta, Saskatchewan farmers, during the last few years, have built up a world-wide organization for the marketing of Western Canadian wheat.

Prior to the inception of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the speculative system of marketing was not satisfactory to us as producers of grain. In the fall of 1923 we set out to organize our own marketing system. By June 21, 1924, a total of 46,509 farmers in this Province had undertaken to market all of their wheat for the period ending July 31, 1928, through their own marketing organization. The production from the 6,500,000 acres of wheat controlled by these farmers guaranteed to the Pool a volume of grain which, in conjunction with the additional volume controlled by the organizations operating in Manitoba and Alberta, would help to influence the world's markets.

In 1923 Saskatchewan farmers had a very definite program in view. We organized to sell our grain directly to the markets of the world in an effort to secure a real world's price. We wanted to sell our grain in an orderly manner which would prevent the violent slump in price that had always taken place when our grain was being rushed to market during the months of October, November and December; and we wanted to have our grain handled through elevators over which we had complete control. We were tired of building systems of country elevators and terminal elevators without the satisfaction of ownership. We wanted to stop making profits for people who were in no way interested in the development of the agricultural industry, and we were determined that if such profits were to be made they should be returned to the men who produced wheat in this Province. Finally, we believed that a program of orderly marketing would result in placing the agricultural industry of this Province on a reasonably profitable basis.

On June 26, 1924, the membership of the Pool stood at 46,509, covering a total of 6,433,788 acres. A year later, on June 26, 1925, the Association had grown to include 52,985 members, covering 7,295,187 acres. On June 26, 1926, the membership stood at 72,766, covering 9,695,410 acres. As at February 1, 1927, the Wheat Pool had 80,676 members, and a total acreage of 10,693,176.

In the meantime it had been deemed necessary by the members of this organization to apply the pooling principle to the marketing of coarse grains, and as at February 1, 1927, the Coarse Grains Pool had a membership of 38,051, covering a total acreage of 2,684,292.

In the crop year 1924-25 the Saskatchewan Pool handled 50,201,181 bushels of wheat. In the bumper year 1925-26 a total of 129,713,876 bushels of wheat were delivered to the pool, while with a smaller crop in 1926-27 there were delivered, up to December 31, 1926, approximately 110,000,000 bushels of wheat to be marketed in "The Pool Way." Substantial deliveries are still to be made during the present crop year. Pool wheat during the crop year 1924-25 was handled in the country entirely by line elevator companies acting under agreement with the Pool. Early in 1925 a subsidiary company, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, was formed, which operated 89 country elevators during the crop year 1925-26. The total volume of grain passing through these 89 Pool Elevators for this

crop year amounted to 14,804,004 bushels or an average of 166,337 bushels per elevator.

During the summer of 1926, negotiations for the purchase of the entire system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company were brought to a successful conclusion and the beginning of the 1926-27 crop year found the Pool operating 587 country elevators, which included the original system of 89 elevators, 451 elevators purchased from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and 47 additional elevators purchased or acquired during the last year. Up to December 31, 1926, approximately 50 per cent. of all of the wheat grown in Saskatchewan had been handled through Pool country elevators, leaving the remaining 50 per cent. to be handled by approximately 2,000 country elevators still owned by the line elevator companies.

The figures given above indicate briefly the progress which has been made in the development of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The question which every farmer must decide for himself is: Have we lived up to our original program and are we making progress along the line which we set out to follow when the first Wheat Pool contract was signed on August 29th, 1923?

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was born as a result of a great public need. It has operated successfully and has continued to increase because it has filled that need. As a result of the work of 80,670 farmers in this Province, organized in conjunction with approximately 19,000 of their fellow farmers in Manitoba and a further 38,000 in Alberta, there has been brought into being a world-wide organization for the marketing of grain. At the present time Pool wheat is being sold and shipped directly to the Orient and to some 56 different ports in the various importing countries of Europe.

The operations of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool cannot possibly be pleasing to the organized speculative Grain Trade of Canada. We must expect opposition from this quarter. If such opposition is not forthcoming it would be a fair indication that we are failing in what we had set out to do. There is little doubt but that this opposition will be centred in the Province of Saskatchewan. The success or failure of co-operative marketing associations depends to a very great extent upon the volume of the commodity to be marketed which it controls, and a large volume of Pool wheat comes from this Province. Indeed, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, on account of the volume of wheat which it controls, provides the foundation for the whole Canadian co-operative wheat marketing structure.

Some Criticisms

The North West Grain Dealers' Association has developed a peculiarly friendly interest in the farmers of Western Canada. Some 17 or 18 circular letters have so far been sent out by this organization to agents of line elevator companies, to the newspapers in the Province, and also to the wholesale firms doing business in Western Canada. They have also endeavored to broadcast the subject matter of these circulars, with additional comments, by radio. On the whole they have received a relatively scant hearing, but going right to the heart of the criticism offered by the Grain Trade, this criticism may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1.—That the Pool has not followed its announced orderly marketing program.

2.—That it has failed to secure an average price for its members as high as the average price received by non-pool growers.

3.—That it has interfered with the natural circulation of money.

In the body of this Hand Book answers to these criticisms will be found. In general, the North West Grain Dealers' Association make the modest claim that the Pool has failed to give the service to its grower members which it claimed to be able to give. With all due deference to a body of clever gentlemen, we would respectfully submit that the North West Grain Dealers' Association is not the right body of people to judge whether the Pool has succeeded or has failed.

Questions and Answers

Pool Organization

1.—What is the Wheat Pool?

It is a plan for the orderly marketing of Saskatchewan wheat and involves substitution of controlled selling for "dumping."

2.—What is meant by "dumping" and "Orderly Marketing?"

"Dumping" is the condition of forced and competitive selling, by grower against grower, irrespective of the absorbing power of the market, which occurs every fall as a result of pressure from creditors and the need for money to carry on. The "broken market" which this condition inevitably brings about, not only affects the Canadian producer very seriously, but also tends to determine the price levels of wheat from other countries coming on to the market after Canada, as Canada is the largest wheat exporting country in the world.

The object of the Wheat Pool is to overcome this condition by giving the grower an advance of money at the time he delivers his wheat, in order to meet pressing obligations; and then to sell the wheat as it is needed, or asked for, by the buyer. Competition is thus set up between buyers instead of between growers. This is called "Orderly Marketing" or "Merchandising."

3.—To what extent has the pool found it possible to market Pool wheat in an orderly manner and to avoid the old time practice of dumping in the fall?

The signing of contracts by the grower assures to the Pool a guaranteed volume of wheat. This enables the Pool to make sales of a portion of the crop in advance of harvest at times when prices are satisfactory to the Pool. Consequently, by these sales of actual wheat in advance of delivery, the market is relieved of some wheat in the heavy delivery months in the fall and the marketing of the crop is thus made more orderly. Moreover, the Pool always has wheat for sale to buyers, even after all of the wheat in the hands of the private trader has been sold. This was the case in the crop year 1925-26, when the pool alone was in possession of wheat after the month of May, by which time supplies in the hands of the Trade amounted to practically nothing. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the world's supply of wheat is inclined to be short when the Canadian crop is harvested and it is natural, therefore, that a substantial part of the Canadian crop should be sold at this season of the year. Following the new year the crops of Australia and the Argentine come along and buyers then have a greater chance to obtain their supplies outside of Canada. It is always best to sell when buyers are most anxious to buy, and for Canadian wheat this occurs during the fall months. The Pools have been able, however, to distribute the Canadian crop so that no more wheat is offered to the buyer in these months than he is able to take at fair prices to the producer.

4.—What is meant by getting as much wheat as possible in "selling position" early in the fall?

Wheat is not saleable on the farm. It must be in such position that it can be readily moved to wherever the buyer wants it, as soon as it is sold. Consequently, in Canada, this means getting it past the Head of the Lakes and as far Eastward as possible while the cheaper lake freights prevail, before the close of navigation. Held in Eastern terminals, it is readily moved as soon as it is sold.

5.—Why have a contract at all?

Because the success of the Pool method of marketing depends upon control of a large volume of the commodity to be marketed. Assured control for the pool is only possible when there is specific undertaking on the part of Pool members to deliver all of their wheat to the Organization.

6.—Is this the only reason for a contract?

By no means. The long-term contract assures the services of good men who would not otherwise leave good positions for those of doubtful permanency. Organizations without contracts are risky and frequently fail. Contract organizations can finance their operations more easily, borrow money at lower rates of interest and erect warehouses, elevators, etc., more easily. It was only our contract that made possible our \$12,000,000 Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited in two years.

7.—What is the number of the contract signers under the present contract?

The number of contract signers as at February 1st, 1927, was 80,676 for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. (See Appendix F.)

8.—How is the Pool organized?

Saskatchewan is divided into 16 districts for Pool purposes. Each district is divided into 10 sub-districts. The contract signers in each sub-district elect a delegate to represent them in shaping the policies of the Pool and to look after their local interests during the year he is in office. When elected, the ten delegates of a district appoint a director to represent them on the Board of Directors. The director must be an elected delegate. There are, therefore, 160 delegates, including the 16 directors, representing the contract signers in the government of the Pool.

One of the duties of the delegates is to organize the contract signers around central points—a village or country school house—in their sub-districts, into local committees. These committees work with the delegates in looking after the local interests of the Pool members; arrange meetings for the purpose of receiving reports from the Delegate, Director, or from Central Office; investigate complaints of their local members; and are responsible, in co-operation with the delegate, for the maintenance and increase of Pool membership in their territory.

Every community of contract signers should appoint a local committee for the above objects. Full information regarding organization may be obtained by writing the sub-district Delegate or Head Office.

9.—Would it not be an improvement to base the boundaries of sub-districts upon shipping points rather than rural municipalities?

Apart from the extreme difficulty of drawing accurate boundaries for the sub-district according to shipping points, this method would tie contract-signers up too definitely to certain shipping stations. There are new lines of railway being continually built in

Saskatchewan and, in such districts, growers are continually changing their point of delivery. Such a system of sub-division would, therefore, mean a constant change of sub-district boundaries.

Saskatchewan farmers are already accustomed to local government on a municipality basis. Applied to the Pool, this basis gives us a system of contract numbering which cannot be improved upon. Under any system certain arbitrary boundary lines would have to be drawn which would not suit the wishes of all members and experience has shown that the municipal basis is the simplest and most effective for organization purposes.

The question of boundaries has arisen as a result of a misconception of the functions of the Wheat Pool Committees, and the idea that these committees are only organized at shipping points. This is not the case. There are many Pool members living so far from a shipping station that they seldom visit one except for the purpose of delivering their grain. A committee confined to the shipping station could not, therefore, represent them or serve them effectively. Wherever there are a sufficient number of Pool members centering on a country school house or other convenient meeting place, they endeavor to bring about the organization of a committee which will look after their interests and keep them in touch with the work of the Pool.

There should be at least two or three committees in every municipality, irrespective of whether the railway runs through it; and they should not be tied to railway stations unless these happen to be the most convenient rallying points.

The "convenient rallying point" should settle the location of the committee in all cases and not the sub-district boundary. In some cases such a committee will serve the interests of pool members located in two or three sub-districts. Committees at such points have the right to demand the service of Delegates representing all the sub-districts affected, and should give their members domiciled in each sub-district an opportunity to nominate a candidate for the election of delegates.

10.—How are Delegates elected to the Wheat Pool?

All Local Pool Committees are supplied with nomination forms prior to the annual election, and are asked to call nomination meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of "Delegate." The nomination papers must be signed by at least six contract-signers and must bear the consent of the candidate. These forms are then required to reach Head Office by a certain date. On that date the names of all candidates from the same sub-district are placed on a ballot and one of these ballots sent to every contract signer in this sub-district, together with a stamped, addressed, return envelope. Contract signers mark their ballots at home, put in the return envelope and mail to Regina. A returning officer (not connected with the Pool in any way) is appointed by the Board of Directors to count the ballots and record the votes. The elected candidate then becomes Delegate for his district for the ensuing twelve months.

11.—What measure of control have the contract-signers over the Pool?

They elect the delegates, who are the governing body and hold office for one year only, unless re-elected. The Delegates appoint the Directors who must also be Delegates, and can hold office for one year only. Individually and through their Wheat Pool Committees, which they elect once a year, the contract signers have the machinery for keeping constantly

in touch with the work of the Delegate of their sub-district and with their Director. They also have direct access to the management whenever they desire. There is no system of government more sensitive to democratic control than the Pool organization. The extent to which the contract-signers maintain that control is only limited by the interest they take in their own Local organization.

12.—How does the Board of Directors keep closely in touch with what is going on at Head Office, when the Board does not sit constantly?

The Board meets regularly once each month, an arrangement having been recently made whereby there is always a member of the Board in Head Office, for the purpose of keeping the Board constantly in touch with the management and of co-ordinating the work of the various departments.

13.—How can a Pool member be sure that he is properly identified at Head Office when writing?

Always use your contract number. This is the one unfailing mark of identification and should be used when delivering grain at the elevator, or when filling out bills of lading on carlot shipments. The contract number is absolutely necessary because there are hundreds of Smiths, Andersons, Thompsons, Olsens, Browns, etc., among Pool members.

14.—What is the division of responsibility between the Wheat Pool and Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited with regard to the establishment of a Pool elevator at shipping points throughout the Province?

As a matter of internal policy, the arrangement is that the Pool looks after the organization and preliminary work leading toward the building or acquiring of an elevator at any station, and that the Pool Elevators Limited then takes charge and arranges for the leasing of elevator sites, construction and operation.

15.—How are the operating expenses of the Pool provided for?

The operating expenses are deducted from proceeds of sale of the wheat, as provided for in the contract. Last year the overhead operating expense amounted to .49 cent, or just under $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel.

16.—It has been stated by those who say they are interested in the welfare of the farmer that the Pool has abandoned all of its principal theories and objects. Which ones have been abandoned, and for what reasons?

The Pool has not abandoned *any* of its principal objects, and we believe it has abundantly justified the claims made for it by those who were responsible for its creation three years ago—the farmers who signed five-year contracts.

17.—Is it correct that the Pool has abandoned its original selling policy and is depending on an elevator policy instead?

Nothing has been abandoned. Elevators and handling facilities are only incidental to the marketing and selling of the grain. It was recognized when the contracts were first drawn up, however, that to retain complete control of the wheat of the producer, the Pool must ultimately control sufficient handling facilities to take care of Pool grain. Consequently, our elevator policy has been developed only with this aim

in view, namely, that it would make more efficient the actual selling of Pool wheat.

18.—Opponents of the Pool say that the Pool blocks “natural circulation” of wheat money by “dumping” huge sums of money at intervals throughout the year. Is there anything to this criticism?

Isn't it a much more natural circulation of money to have returns from the wheat crop distributed throughout the year, in the fall, in the spring, and again before harvest, than to have the whole amount “dumped” on the country in the fall? What Pool opponents call “natural circulation” is what has caused thousands of farmers in the past to continually live on prospects for future crops.

19.—What is the attitude of the financial interests toward the Pool?

The attitude of the banks and other financial interests has been very satisfactory. There has been no difficulty in securing the necessary banking accommodation, because the banks realize that the security is of the very best and that the Pool is backed by the goodwill of the great majority of the farmers and business interests in the Province of Saskatchewan. This is a very strong position.

20.—Would it be better for the Pool not to have too large a sign-up, so that there would be some competition in the grain trade?

No. The Pool method of marketing is successful only in proportion to the amount of control it is able to exercise over the total volume of wheat to be marketed. Competition means lack of control. After thirty years of speculative marketing the Saskatchewan farmer has surely made up his mind as to what benefits he may expect to receive from competition.

21.—What are the prospects for international activity in connection with co-operative wheat marketing?

Conservatively stated, the prospects are reasonably good. It is almost certain that the next great step forward in co-operation will be made in Australia, where there are already four voluntary wheat pools in existence, one of which, that in West Australia, already deals with 83 per cent. of the total wheat acreage in that State. Messrs. G. W. Robertson, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Pool, C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Pool, and H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta Pool, visited Australia last fall at the invitation of the Australian Pools and report that prospects are bright for co-operation between Canada and Australia. There is to be a second International Conference on co-operative wheat marketing held in Kansas, early in 1927, at which representatives from Canada, the United States, Australia, Russia, Sweden and the Argentine are expected to be present.

The Contract

22.—In what respects does the new contract differ from the old one?

It is the same contract in principle and most of its provisions are the same, word for word. Some of the clauses have changed places and the wording of a few has been clarified and made more definite. When the old contract was drafted we had no Central Selling Agency. In the new contract the Canadian Co-opera-

tive Wheat Producers Limited is specifically mentioned and included as part of the scheme of organization.

The new contract does not create a new pooling organization but extends the life of the Pool for an additional term. Therefore, the clause containing an application for a share of stock in the Association becomes unnecessary and has been left out. Provision for new members is contained in the requisition printed at the foot of the contract.

**23.—Has the Pool any capitalization?
If so, how much? If not, how is it
financed?**

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has a capitalization of \$100,000, made up of 100,000 shares at a par value of \$1 each. Every grower who signs a contract pays a contract fee of \$3, of which \$1 pays for one share of the capital stock of the Association. No grower may purchase more than one share. Eighty Thousand Pool members means a paid up capital of \$80,000. The other \$2 of the contract fee is for organization and educational expense.

**24.—How will the Pool know when
fifty per cent. of the wheat acreage in
the province has been signed up?**

Generally speaking, the crop estimate of the Saskatchewan government is the basis used, but as the estimate for 1928 will not be made until August, 1928, a general average of 6,500,000 acres has been taken by the Board of Directors as representing 50 per cent. of the provincial acreage for the purposes of the new sign-up. This figure has been written into the contract.

**25.—When a Pool member signs a
1928-1932 contract does he require to
pay another fee?**

No. He is already a shareholder in the Association, and no organization fee is being collected from old members.

**26.—Is it necessary for new members
to pay the fee of \$3 in cash, or can it
be deducted from the proceeds of the
first crop covered by the contract?**

It is not necessary to pay the three dollars in cash, because the requisition form at the foot of the new contract, to be signed by new members, not only makes application for a share of stock, but also authorizes the Board to deduct this amount from the proceeds of the contract signer's wheat.

**27.—What is the necessity for the
“requisition” which is to be found at
the foot of the new contract?**

The old contract carried a clause making application for a share of stock in the Pool, as required by the Provincial law. Since most of the Growers who will sign the new contract are already shareholders, a similar application is not necessary for them again, so that the requisition form is appended to the contract for the use of new contract-signers only. It is important to note that even if the new contract-signer should pay the contract fee in cash, he must still sign the requisition.

**28.—Can a wheat Grower sign a Sask-
atchewan Wheat Pool Contract for
more than five years?**

No. The new contract specifically provides that only the crops of 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 are covered. If a Grower wishes to market his 1927 crop through the Pool he must sign the contract now in force, as well as the new one.

29.—What is the “commercial reserve”?

This is comparable to the reserve fund set up by every business concern to take care of unforeseen requirements. In ordinary joint stock companies this reserve is accumulated out of profits, but since the Pool is a non-profit organization it must accumulate its reserve by holding back a certain amount from the sale price of each bushel of grain. This money, however, while it belongs to the Pool and can be used in any way the Board of Directors sees fit, is really the property of the contract-signers in the proportion to which they contributed toward it. This reserve is kept in a liquid state. It is lent to the Central Selling Agency, and helps finance its operations. The interest earned is set against operating costs, and is so returned to pool members each year in reduced cost of operation. If the Pool should cease to operate at any time, with enough assets to take care of its liabilities without touching the commercial reserve, this latter fund would be returned to the contract-signers in the proportion to which each has contributed to it.

30.—If a Grower who is now a contract signer does not sign the new contract, what becomes of his share of the elevator deductions?

He will receive an interest-bearing certificate covering the amount of his elevator deductions in the same way as other members of the Pool. It is probable that after the new contract is in operation, arrangements will be made to make these certificates negotiable, either to other members who may wish to increase their investment in Pool Elevators Limited, or to provide a market in some other way for the certificates held by non-members.

31.—Why can I not sign up part of my acreage of wheat and sell the other part of my crop outside of the Pool?

Because in the first place it is necessary to secure volume in order for the Pool to be most efficient; and in the second place, if only part of a Grower's acreage were signed up to the Pool it would be impossible to secure delivery of the part signed up in all cases, owing to the difficulty of proving how much wheat grew on the land signed up. The net result, therefore, might easily be to nullify the Grower's contract.

32.—Can a Grower owning two pieces of land, the wheat from only one of which he controls, join the Pool?

It must never be forgotten that Pool members do not sign up their land. They only sign up all the wheat in which they have any interest, grown in the Province of Saskatchewan, until such time as the contract expires. A Grower, therefore, can safely sign a Wheat Pool contract without feeling obligated with regard to other wheat over which he has no control, even though it may be grown on land which he owns.

33.—If a tenant farmer signs a contract for the wheat grown on the land he has leased this year, and then moves to another farm next year, will the contract hold his wheat?

Such a tenant farmer will deliver his wheat regardless of where it is grown in the Province. The contract follows the wheat, not the land.

34.—If a grower gives a mortgage, bill of sale, or other similar document, previous to signing a Wheat Pool

Contract, how are these documents affected?

The Wheat Pool agreement cannot supersede a contract previously made between the Grower and some other party.

35.—Has a Grower the right to sell enough grain on the open market in the thrasher's name to cover the costs of threshing?

The Grower has undertaken to deliver all his grain to the Pool. Therefore, the thrasher should wait until sufficient grain is taken out to cover his account from the initial payment. The thrasher has no claim on any grain unless he registers a lien against it.

36.—Is it necessary to obtain a permit for registered and seed grain?

Under the terms of the contract, registered seed wheat is exempt; but there is a considerable amount of wheat in the Province which is called registered wheat, but which is only seed grown from registered stock. A permit is required for the latter type of seed and must be obtained from Head Office. Application forms for seed permits can be obtained on request.

37.—Can a Grower be compelled to deliver his wheat at a specified time and place?

Under section two of the contract the Grower agrees to deliver his wheat at the time and place designated by the Association. Any agreement to sell through the Pool must also contain an agreement to deliver and without this the contract would be ineffective. Section four of the contract provides that the Association will take delivery of the Grower's wheat at the Grower's most convenient delivery point, at a time when he is in a position to deliver same. During the past three years of pool marketing this section has worked no hardships on the Grower.

38.—How can a Grower sign up who needs all of his money in the fall because his payments are due then?

This can best be answered by another question. What would the Grower and his creditors have to do in the event of a crop failure? Or if there were no pool? In pre-pool years creditors were quite satisfied to accept settlement for the Grower's debts on the prevailing wheat market levels, which were generally considerably below \$1 per bushel. They will be quite willing to accept initial settlement on the \$1 basis now, with the promise of further payments from future Pool settlements. With them it is naturally a question of how much they can get out of the Grower. He is the only person who can decide what is best in his own interests.

Selling Policy

39.—By whom are sales made on behalf of the Pool and through what channel?

The three Provincial Pools, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, organized a Central Selling Agency. The Board of this agency is composed of nine members, three from each of the Provincial Pools. The wheat delivered to the three pools is sold through this one Central Selling Agency. The Head Office of the Company is in Winnipeg, with D. L. Smith as Chief Sales Agent. We have also an office in Calgary, with Mr. McIvor in charge of Western sales. Both offices are under the control of the central board. It is the policy

of the Central Selling Agency to deal as much as possible direct with the buyers in foreign countries.

40.—How is the Inter-Provincial Wheat Pool owned; with what capitalization; in what proportions is it provided by the provincial Pools; and upon what terms does it function for the latter and with what object?

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, has a capitalization of \$150,000; \$50,000 is held by each province, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the shares being for the par value of \$10 each. The Central Selling Agency is financed by the sale of the wheat delivered to it by each of the Provinces. It has also a credit of \$30,000,000 with the banks. This is guaranteed by the Provincial Associations in proportion to the number of bushels handled for each province by the Central Selling Agency. As stated elsewhere, the latter has been created for the purpose of selling through one central agency all the wheat delivered by the three provincial organizations.

41.—If the Pool does not believe in the methods of the Grain Exchange, why did it buy a seat on the Exchange?

For the simple reason that the Pool is out to sell wheat to anyone who has the money to buy it and is prepared to pay the price. Nevertheless, it must not be overlooked that the Pool is selling direct as fast as connections can be established, and that last year more than 100,000,000 bushels were sold by the Pool outside of the Exchange. Above all, the Pool is selling wheat, not paper.

42.—Does the Pool deal in futures?

The Pool aims to eliminate speculation in wheat marketing, but it was also organized to sell wheat in the best market available. So long as there are traders who prefer to buy for future delivery at prices attractive to the Pool, it is to the advantage of Pool members that they should be accommodated. The Pool sells actual wheat.

43.—Is the Central Selling Agency in any way interested in the purchase of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company system?

No. All elevators, country and terminal, purchased from the Co-operative Elevator Company are being bought, paid for, and managed, by the Pool, through its subsidiary, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited.

44.—Does the Pool attempt to fix the market price, or does it rely upon stabilizing it in favor of the Grower, by regulating the supply to the market in proportion to its needs?

The Pool has not made any attempt to fix the price of wheat, but has pursued the policy, as much as possible, of attempting to stabilize prices in favor of the Grower, by regulating the supply to the market in proportion to its needs.

45.—Is Canadian production large enough in proportion to the total world production, that the Pool can expect to have much of an influence on world markets?

Yes. Canada is the world's largest exporter of wheat and our total production in a reasonably good year is more than half as much as all the wheat that enters into international trading. Of our total

Canadian production, we only need about 100,000,000 bushels at home, for all purposes, so that all the remainder is available for export. Canada is the first large wheat producing country to harvest her wheat, at a time when the world's visible supply is usually somewhat less than 100,000,000 bushels. This gives the Canadian wheat grower an advantage over other countries coming on the market in January and February, when the world's visible supply is usually more than 200,000,000 bushels. Canadian wheat is also of very high quality and this likewise is a factor of considerable advantage to this country. (See Appendices A, B and C.)

46.—If the Pool now controls 80 per cent. of the acreage seeded to wheat, why is it that only 56 per cent. of the wheat produced was delivered to the Pool in 1925-26?

During the 1925-26 marketing period, slightly less than 70 per cent. of the seeded acreage was under contract to the Pool. The other 10 per cent. was signed up in the summer and fall of 1926. Therefore, the proportion would be 56 bushels out of every 70. In other words, 4 out of every 5 bushels of wheat grown by Pool farmers were delivered to the Pool. The balance undelivered is due chiefly to crop shares belonging to loan and mortgage companies, Non-Pool landlords, vendors or purchasers. Progress is being made in obtaining signatures of such parties to Pool contracts. A portion of the discrepancy is also due to deaths and removals from the Province.

47.—Why was the 1925-26 Pool price 21 cents lower than the Pool price of the previous year?

The total world's production in 1925 was second only to the world's largest wheat crop which was produced in 1923. In 1925 the importing countries of Europe, which still purchase the greater percentage of the Canadian crop, harvested the largest wheat crop during any year since 1913. Until this large European crop was absorbed, values of Canadian wheat were on a parity with European prices. In 1924-25 a very large volume of speculative buying on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange forced the Exchange quotations up to a very high level, such price levels being purely fictitious. Pool members will remember that when the buying support of the speculators was withdrawn, prices toppled from \$2.20 per bushel to \$1.34 in a very short period of time. Public speculation was carried on to a very much smaller extent during the crop year 1925-26 and wheat prices were more or less stabilized at the actual world's value of wheat. The world's crop in 1924 was 3,412 million bushels as compared with 4,003 million bushels in 1925. This increase is accentuated by the fact that the European crop in 1925 was 600,000,000 bushels greater than in 1924, while the Canadian crop, which was harvested the same time as the European crop, was very much larger in 1925 than in 1924.

48.—Was the average price paid by the Grain Trade for Non-Pool grain in 1925-26 really \$1.51?

The method of arriving at the average price, followed by the North West Grain Dealers, is to take the daily cash closing price throughout the year, add these together and divide by the number of days, without reference to the actual volume of wheat delivered on any particular day. The basis is, of course, wrong and the result means nothing. The following figures indicate the actual amount of grain delivered during

the weeks specified and the average actual closing price:—

| Week Ending | Bushels | Price | Total Selling Price |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| August 6, 1926 | 139,359 | \$1.53 5-8 | \$215,012.01 |
| August 13, 1926 | 188,852 | \$1.52 1-2 | 287,999.30 |
| August 20, 1926 | 240,089 | \$1.51 5-8 | 364,034.95 |
| August 27, 1926 | 764,824 | \$1.49 7-8 | 144,367.91 |
| Sept. 3, 1926 | 4,048,455 | \$1.45 3-8 | 5,855,441.46 |

According to the above figures the average closing price arrived at by adding the weekly average and dividing by 5 is \$1.50 1-8. The actual average price on the basis of deliveries, arrived at by totalling the number of bushels and totalling the amount of money realized, and dividing one by the other, works out at \$1.46 5-8. The latter figure which is 4 cents less than the North West Grain Dealers' figure is a much truer average for the period than the first, and illustrates the fallacy of the Grain Trade argument.

Taking the Grain Trade method of arriving at the average over a longer period, we then find that the average cash closing price for, say, the four fall months, when five times the amount of grain was delivered that was delivered during the remainder of the year, was \$1.40 $\frac{3}{4}$. On this basis, to arrive at an approximately fair average it is necessary to give the fall average price of \$1.40 $\frac{3}{4}$ a weight equal to five times the average for the remainder of the year, which, according to the Grain Trade, amounts to slightly over \$1.56. If this is done the average for the year on the basis used by the Grain Trade is under \$1.43 as compared with \$1.47 for the Pool, before deducting interest and storage charges. It should also be realized that the Grain Trade had practically no wheat to dispose of after May and yet the high price of June and July of last year, and the month of August, 1925, was used in the above calculation, so that even the so-called average of \$1.43 does not represent anything like the true average. As a matter of fact the Winnipeg cash closing price, or any other price for wheat prevailing in Canada, is a Pool price after the Non-Pool wheat delivered in the early four months has been absorbed. Even during the heavy delivery period the Pool is by far the most important factor.

49.—Why do some Non-Pool farmers receive higher prices than Pool farmers?

It is impossible for the Pool to raise the price of Pool wheat without raising the general price level for all wheat. Non-Pool farmers are, therefore, benefitting from the work done by the Pool. They are "milking the Pool cow" through the fence. The Grain Trade does not desire to pay higher prices than necessary, because the higher the prices they have to pay, the more money is required to carry on their businesses, or, in other words, the less wheat they can buy for the same money. Regarding the old competitive system which the Grain Trade represents, Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell state in their report to the Saskatchewan Government in 1921: "The system of competitive selling permits of no intelligent regulation of supplies of either the farmer's wheat or that owned by the elevator companies." For example: As a result of an unprecedented wave of speculative buying by the public in the early months of 1924 wheat was forced up to \$2.20 per bushel on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is possible that some Non-Pool farmer was lucky enough to deliver his wheat near this price. A very short time afterwards the speculative boom collapsed and wheat sold down to \$1.34. It is also quite

probable that Non-Pool wheat was sold at this level. The Pool member was not directly affected by the speculative condition of the market and received his average price of \$1.66, which was generally recognized as a very satisfactory price for that year's crop. As a result of the operations of the Pool, and as a result of the control which the Pool had been able to exercise on the markets of the world on account of the volume which it controls, speculation has since been reduced to a minimum. During the present year price fluctuations have been within a very narrow range, the consequences being that the Non-Pool farmer stands a much smaller chance of securing a higher price than the Pool member.

50.—Could not the interim and final payments be made earlier?

The interim payment can only be made after a reasonable proportion of the year's crop has been sold; the final payment only when full settlement becomes possible. With these two factors decided, it becomes a question of "when does the Pool member need money most?" Such periods fall at the time when it is necessary to finance seeding and harvest operations. Pool payments at these times have been found to suit the great majority of contract-signers, and overcome the necessity of having to visit the bank for a line of credit. Thus, Saskatchewan is surely and steadily being placed on a cash basis. Its farmers are becoming able to finance on the crop in hand rather than the crop in prospect.

Pool Elevators

51.—How many elevators were owned by the Wheat Pool in 1925 and in 1926?

During the year 1925 a total of 89 elevators were acquired by the Pool, of which 35 were purchased and 54 constructed. In 1926 the Wheat Pool acquired the total handling facilities of the Co-operative Elevator Company, including 451 country elevators, two terminal elevators at Port Arthur and one transfer elevator at Buffalo. The Pool also took over the rental of the C.N.R. terminal at Port Arthur, which was being operated by the Co-op. In addition to this, the Pool acquired by purchase 10 country elevators and by construction 37.

52.—How many terminal elevators are there in Canada, and how many does each Pool operate? What is the total public terminal and private terminal space?

There are 44 public terminal elevators in Canada with a total capacity of 99,485,000 bushels; and 62 private terminals with a total capacity of 30,223,000 bushels. The total Pool terminal capacity is 20,575,000 bushels. For further details see Appendix D.

53.—How many country elevators are there in Canada, in each of the three Prairie Provinces, and in Saskatchewan; and how many are owned or controlled by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool?

For the 1925-26 crop year there were 4,208 country elevators in Canada, of which 677 were in Manitoba, 2,547 were in Saskatchewan and 979 in Alberta. Only 5 were located in other provinces. The total country elevator space in Manitoba was 20,340,000 bushels; in Saskatchewan 81,022,020 bushels; and in Alberta

36,840,000 bushels. In Saskatchewan 587 country elevators are operated by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, with a capacity of 18,000,000 bushels. For further details see Appendix E.

54.—Just what is the Pool policy with regard to the establishment of Pool elevators at shipping points now without these facilities?

In building up a sound elevator system it is necessary that the Board should pursue a policy that will insure that the Elevator Company can stand on its own feet under any crop conditions. Such a policy is necessary if the growth of the system is not to be retarded. To the extent that funds are available, elevators will be acquired at shipping points having a minimum of 10,000 wheat acres under contract to the Pool, where deliveries over a period of years have been satisfactory. Coarse grains acreage is considered in so far as adequate deliveries are assured.

55.—What is the actual loss to the Pool as a result of Pool wheat going through line elevators?

This is hard to determine, and no absolutely definite answer can be given. However, the whole question is one of getting the largest possible volume of grain through the Pool elevators, because with every increase in volume there is a decrease in the cost of handling each bushel and it is the per bushel cost that the grower is interested in. Earnings made by line elevator companies out of Pool grain mean money lost to the Pool members.

56.—What is the basis of the Pool contract with line elevator companies?

Under our contract with the line elevator companies they are allowed a handling charge of 5c per bushel on No. 1, 2, 3 Northern and 6 cents on lower grades, on less than carload lots. On carload wheat they are allowed a handling charge of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents a bushel, plus $\frac{3}{4}$ c service charge. The initial payment is made by the elevator company. On street wheat this payment is made at time of delivery, the only deductions being the freight and handling charges. On carlots, settlement is made on the out-turns and the weighing and inspection fee of \$2 per car and the stamp tax and remittance charges are deducted from the initial payment, together with freight handling and service charges. The elevator companies will make an advance on carload lots to the grower, if requested.

57.—When the Grower delivers to the local elevator, does he sell to the elevator company and receive a payment on account of the price?

No. The Pool's agreement with the elevator company is purely a handling agreement. The agent of the elevator company grades the street wheat and makes an initial advance of \$1 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, in store, Ft. William, less freight and handling charges. At the same time he issues to the farmer a Grower's Certificate, in duplicate, one copy of which must be sent to the Central Pool Office and on which payments are made; the other copy is retained by the Grower as a record of wheat delivered to the Pool. The wheat is sold by the Central Selling Agency of the Pool and all subsequent payments to the Grower are made by the Pool.

58.—Does it cost a Pool member more to handle his grain through a line elevator than a Non-Pool grower must pay?

It does not cost more. In fact, it costs much less. The spread on street grain is generally much wider on most grades than the handling charges on Pool grain.

59.—Is there any possibility of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd., leasing elevators where the volume of business warrants such action?

Up to the present elevator owners have not felt disposed to lease their country elevators.

60.—Is the extra charge incurred by delivering grain to interior terminals charged to the shipper?

The charge involved is that of "diversion" and is borne by Pool members as a whole. Apart from the diversion costs, it is apparently a question of storage, which the Pool would have to pay in any case, with the advantage that the Pool would be able to forward all grain from any interior terminals to Pool terminals. The cheaper storage in interior terminals offsets the "diversion" charge.

61.—What is the "diversion" charge in connection with Pool grain billed by privately owned elevators to Pool terminals?

This is a premium, paid by special arrangement between the Pool and certain privately owned elevators, of one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent per bushel on all Pool grain billed by them to Pool terminals.

62.—What is the service charge for grain put through Pool elevators and how much does it amount to?

A service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel in the case of Pool elevators and $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel to line elevator companies covers additional services rendered by the elevator company to the Grower which are not included in the regular elevator handling and storage charges. These services include billing out cars, checking, Government inspection, paying freight charges, inspection and weighing fees; also collecting from the railway company for wrecked or leaky cars. The elevator companies secure terminal warehouse receipts and deliver these to the Winnipeg office of the Pool, collecting the Pool initial cash payment and making settlements directly to the grower. Elevator companies also incur additional expense in reporting Pool deliveries to the Head Office of the Pool.

63.—What are the storage charges at Pool elevators for the 1926-27 crop?

1-30c per bushel per day after the first fifteen days of free storage.

64.—Would it not be advisable for the Pool to pay storage on the farms so that terminal charges and blockades might be avoided?

The question of paying farm storage has received consideration by the Board of Directors at different times since the Pool was organized. As has been previously pointed out, it is important that a substantial volume of grain should be delivered by Pool members in the early four months so that contracts entered into by the Central Selling Agency can be readily completed. The savings effected to the Pool by being able to take advantage of the lake and rail route to the seaboard, over the all-rail route, are well known to Pool members. The Pool has a large amount of storage available at the seaboard for Pool wheat

and a saving of from four to six cents per bushel is effected if grain can be delivered to seaboard storage by lake route. Difficulties might develop if a premium were placed on holding wheat on the farm. Under ordinary circumstances, so long as the railway companies are in a position to supply cars, the Pool is able to take delivery of the Grower's wheat in such volume and at any time the Grower wishes to deliver. If at some future date it was deemed advisable in the best interests of the Pool to ask Growers to hold wheat on the farm, then this question would have to be settled. At the present time such a condition does not exist. The whole question is a matter of policy to be decided by the Delegates through their Board of Directors.

65.—Why are embargoes placed on the forwarding of grain either to the Head of the Lakes or to the Port of Vancouver? What have the Pools to do with this?

Embargoes are placed on shipments in times of congestion by the railway companies. The Pool has nothing to do with this. When railway traffic gets congested the companies have to cease accepting further freight until the congestion is removed.

66.—Why was a flat charge of five (5) cents per bushel made on all grades of street wheat for the 1926 crop through Pool elevators?

Because Pool Elevators Limited assumes the risk in grading street wheat, pays insurance charges, weighing and inspection fees, freight on dockage and other charges incidental to the handling of it, which the carload shipper assumes himself. After taking everything into consideration there is very little difference between the cost of handling carlots and street grain by the Pool.

67.—Is Non-Pool grain ever settled for on the Pool basis, through Pool elevators?

No; but the Pool operates these elevators under a public license. This license makes it necessary for the Pool to accept Non-Pool wheat if delivered to us, but such wheat is turned over to a private commission house and final settlement is made by them.

68.—Can a Pool member ship his landlord's Non-Pool grain over the platform or through the Pool elevator, and would any advantage to the Pool accrue by so doing?

Yes. This can be done either over the platform or through the Pool elevator, by advising the elevator agent that the landlord's share is Non-Pool grain, or by having similar instructions accompany the shipping bill. All grain delivered to Pool elevators increases volume and reduces operating costs. All grain consigned to the Pool terminals benefits the Pool in the same way.

69.—If a Grower does not sign up again can he continue to ship through Pool elevators and participate in the elevator earnings?

No. He will have no greater privilege than the Non-Pool grower who now uses Pool elevator facilities.

70.—What steps have been taken by Pool Elevators Limited to get all of the Pool elevator agents throughout the Province thoroughly in touch with Pool principles and policies?

One of the first things that was done after the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was taken over by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited was to call all of the Pool elevator agents together for a discussion of this very thing. Two meetings were held, one in Saskatoon for the northern agents, and one at Regina for the southern agents. A number of the Directors and the Field Service staff were present and the conferences proved very valuable. Ordinarily the Field Service staff keeps very closely in touch with the elevator agents in the various districts and it is interesting to note that more than 400,000 acres of wheat have been signed up with the Pool by local Pool elevator agents since August 1st, 1926. The policy of the Pool and its principles are periodically dealt with in circular letters issued to agents by the management of Pool Elevators.

Elevator Earnings

71.—What were the surplus earnings of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited for the crop year 1925-26?

The sum of \$537,250.15 was the surplus amount out of terminal operations and belonging to the Pool. In addition, the country elevator system also showed a net surplus of \$171,706.22.

72.—If the Pool is a non-profit organization, why does Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited not operate strictly at cost and do away with "surpluses?"

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited must operate on a fixed tariff so as to maintain a basis for cost comparison and cost control, and this fixed tariff must be high enough to cover the cost of operating the system. It is impossible to know at the beginning of the season what the actual costs will be owing to the uncertainty as to the volume of grain that will pass through the elevators. Consequently, there is bound to be some surplus, but the non-profit principle is still rigidly adhered to and these surpluses will be credited to growers in proportion to the extent to which they help build them up.

73.—Why were the surplus earnings of Pool Elevators refunded to growers delivering to Pool Elevators during the 1925-26 crop year?

There are differences of opinion as to the best way to distribute funds of this kind in a purely co-operative non-profit organization. This matter was thoroughly discussed by your Delegates and your Board of Directors and the conclusion was arrived at that it was most practicable at the present time to distribute this money to users of Pool Elevators. The Pool member has a dual interest in Pool elevators: first, as an investor, and second, as a user. His interest as an investor has been fully protected by the setting aside of interest, depreciation and commercial reserves, and it was only the balance of the money which was distributed to users of Pool elevators.

74.—What was the amount of the refund of excess elevator earnings?

Two cents per bushel on all wheat shipped through Pool country elevators and one cent per bushel on all coarse grains shipped through country elevators. Platform wheat shipments 1½¢ per bushel; and platform coarse grains shipments half a cent per bushel.

75.—How is it that a grower putting his wheat through a Pool elevator last year got a rebate of 2c per bushel and a grower shipping over the platform got only 1½c?

The Grower using the Pool country elevator obtained the benefit of the earnings of the country elevator as well as the terminals, while the platform shipper only benefitted from the terminal earnings.

76.—What charges were deducted from Pool elevator earnings before this refund was made?

The refund was made after all operating costs were taken care of and interest on the capital investment, a 5 per cent. depreciation, and an operating reserve of \$100,000 had been provided for.

77.—Will this method of distributing surpluses be continued in the future?

No. At the annual meeting, October 27th, 1926, the Pool Delegates recommended that, while members who patronize the Pool elevator system should still continue to receive credit for these surpluses on the books of the Association, they would in future be devoted to the reduction of the indebtedness to the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Company, or to acquiring additional elevators as fast as possible where needed, in the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Elevator Deductions

78.—Does the Pool control Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, and how is the Grower to be sure that someone outside of the Pool cannot at some time gain control of the elevators?

All the shares of stock in Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited are held by the Wheat Pool, in trust for the contract signers. As at July 31 last, total elevator deductions amounted to \$3,744,636.83 and not a single share is issued in the name of any person, except for 16 shares issued, one to each of the Directors of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, in order that they may vote and do business. These sixteen shares are transferred in blank and immediately one of the holders ceases to be a director, his share is transferred to his successor. Consequently no one can possibly hold a share of elevator stock unless he is a Director. As the sixteen Directors are appointed annually, and must be elected Delegates, the control of the elevator company will always remain in the hands of the Pool.

79.—How is each Grower's interest in elevator deductions kept separate so that there is no question as to how much each Grower has in the elevator system?

A ledger account has been opened for each Grower crediting him with the full amount of the deductions made out of his deliveries to the Pool; and also crediting him with the amount of interest at six per cent. on the money so deducted.

80.—If interest on these elevator deductions is to be paid, when will the Grower receive it? Has any been paid so far?

None has been paid so far, but payment will be made in cash at the close of the present contract period.

81.—When will the certificates representing the elevator deductions be issued?

At the close of the present contract term.

82.—Why does the Grower not get a bond or certificate each year for the amount of his elevator deductions?

Heretofore your Board of Directors has considered this impracticable, owing to the fact that the amount of the deduction would be so small in many cases that it would cost too much in proportion to the work involved, to do this annually. Consequently the certificates issued at the end of the present contract period will cover all elevator deductions made during the life of the present contract.

83.—What has the Grower to show for his elevator deductions until the certificates of beneficial interest are given him at the close of the present contract period?

He receives a statement of account each year from Head Office, showing the amount of money held at his credit on the books of the Association.

84.—How is the contract signer protected so that these elevator deductions will not be used for other purposes than for elevator facilities?

This money is all invested in Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. The Grower's contract very distinctly provides that it is a trust fund held by the Pool for the Growers. This fund can only depreciate if the value of the Pool elevator system depreciates; and this is provided against by setting aside a depreciation fund from the earnings of each year and by the present conservative policy of elevator extension.

85.—What becomes of the interest the Grower holds in the Pool when he leaves the Province?

A contract signer leaving the Province will still have his investment in Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, to the extent of the deductions which have been made against proceeds of his deliveries for the purpose of paying for the Pool elevator system. At the end of the contract year he will be paid interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a certificate bearing interest will be issued for the full amount of his deductions. The manner in which the interests of those leaving the Province will be retired has not yet been determined, though it still remains a valid investment.

Grading

86.—What steps are being taken by the Pool to improve the present grading system?

The whole question of grading was considered at an Interprovincial Meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Wheat Pools in November last. Shortly after this the Saskatchewan Board took steps to appoint a committee of the Board to make a very complete study of the present grading system in an effort to bring about improve-

ments which would be more satisfactory to the Growers. This committee has already submitted an interim report to the Board of Directors at its January meeting. As a result of these investigations steps have been taken to secure a series of tests to be conducted by the Dominion Research Council of Canada, with a view to determining the milling value of off-grade wheat. There is a widespread demand that wheat should be graded on the basis of its milling value. On the other hand the statement is often made that the discounts under No. 1 Northern now in force for grades lower than No. 1 Northern represent the actual value of the wheat on its milling value. The whole matter of grading is regulated by the Canada Grain Act and before any specific changes can be definitely recommended it is first of all necessary to determine the milling value of the various grades. The moisture content of wheat passing as straight grade has been increased from time to time during the past few years. It is also the intention of the Pool that the tests now being conducted should ascertain as closely as possible the amount of moisture which wheat can carry and still be manufactured into a first grade of flour. The whole question of the milling value of wheat is being very thoroughly investigated and it is hoped that definite decisions will be arrived at before the next crop begins to move. The Pool is also investigating the possibility of making settlements to Growers for tough and damp grain on a sliding scale in proportion to the actual amount of the moisture content of the wheat. The question of the feasibility of establishing a sample market to take care of a large volume of the lower grade wheats is also being carefully investigated.

87.—How does it happen that there has been such an unusual amount of tough grain from the 1926 crop?

This is a matter for which the weather man is strictly responsible. As evidence of this fact the record of wheat inspections in the Western Division for the period beginning August 1st and ending January 7th, for instance, shows that of a total of 180,842 cars of wheat inspected, there were 78,569 cars graded "Off Grade," or tough, damp and sprouted, thus making up 43.4 per cent. of the total, while only 45.1 per cent. went into the contract grades. Over matters of this kind the Pool has absolutely no control. For further details of week by week inspections for the period mentioned above, see Appendix G.

88.—Is there any check-up on the work of the Government grain inspectors?

Yes; the Pool maintains its own force of inspectors whose business it is to check up on the grading of the Government graders, and this service by the Pool has already meant many thousands of dollars to Pool members through adjustments of grade. It is conservatively estimated that during the two crop years the Pool has been in operation, this checking service has saved to Saskatchewan Pool members the sum of approximately \$100,000.

89.—What is the procedure of the Pool in checking the grading of Government Inspectors?

As soon as samples are disposed of by Government Inspectors they are examined by Pool representatives and when the latter are not satisfied with grades, they call for re-inspection.

90.—What is the Pool doing with regard to securing amendments to the Canada Grain Act in order to restore to the shipper the right to have his grain forwarded to any terminal he may choose?

Application is being made by representatives of the Pool at the present session of the Parliament of Canada to place in the Canada Grain Act the original recommendation contained in the report of the Turgeon Commission, which would allow the shipper of wheat to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain would be shipped. Various other amendments are being asked for at the same time, notice of which will appear in the Press in due course.

Appendix A

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

Thousands of Bushels (000 omitted)

| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Europe | | | | | |
| France | 248,603 | 330,338 | 281,183 | 275,569 | 243,315 |
| Germany | 112,192 | 118,212 | 89,200 | 106,448 | 71,933 |
| Gt. Br. & N. Ireland | 52,677 | 52,918 | 52,872 | 65,249 | 73,795 |
| Italy | 220,208 | 240,844 | 170,146 | 224,839 | 161,641 |
| Roumania . . . | 111,864 | 104,740 | 70,421 | 101,000 | 92,008 |
| Russia (Eur) | ..... | ..... | 246,925 | ..... | 184,968 |
| Spain | 157,339 | 162,591 | 121,780 | 157,110 | 125,469 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Europe | 344,883 | 390,827 | 274,813 | 306,762 | 283,852 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Europe | 1,247,618 | 1,400,470 | 1,307,160 | 1,236,977 | 1,236,981 |
| N. America | | | | | |
| Canada | 399,008 | 411,376 | 262,097 | 474,199 | 399,786 |
| U.S.A. | 839,818 | 666,485 | 862,627 | 797,381 | 867,598 |
| Mexico . . . . . | ..... | 9,440 | 10,356 | 8,217 | 13,626 |
| Total | | | | | |
| N.A. | 1,238,826 | 1,087,301 | 1,135,080 | 1,279,797 | 1,281,010 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| India | 324,949 | 330,997 | 361,462 | 369,152 | 366,987 |
| Russia . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 134,813 | ..... | 57,252 |
| Other Asia . . . | 50,915 | 47,542 | 41,817 | 43,020 | 43,130 |
| Africa | 90,454 | 113,534 | 91,183 | 113,230 | 76,262 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Asia | 466,158 | 492,073 | 629,275 | 525,402 | 543,631 |
| S. America | | | | | |
| Argentine . . . | ..... | 191,140 | 191,141 | 247,036 | 195,842 |
| Other | | | | | |
| S. A'eria . . . . | ..... | 37,493 | 34,775 | 40,014 | 31,089 |
| Total | | | | | |
| S. A'eria . . . . | ..... | 228,633 | 225,916 | 287,050 | 226,931 |
| Australasia | | | | | |
| Australia . . . | 150,000 | 113,443 | 161,322 | 125,544 | 109,261 |
| N. Zealand . . . | ..... | 4,654 | 5,447 | 4,250 | 8,395 |
| Total | | | | | |
| A'lasia | 150,000 | 118,097 | 166,769 | 129,794 | 117,656 |
| TOTAL . . . . . | ..... | 3,326,574 | 3,464,200 | 3,459,020 | 3,406,209 |

Estimate as at November 11, 1926. Russia not included.

Appendix B

WHEAT EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Canada (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| Year | Wheat (Bus.) | Wheat and Flour (Bus.) |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 275,557,078 | 324,592,021 |
| 1924-25 | 146,958,158 | 192,721,769 |
| 1923-24 | 292,425,153 | 346,521,560 |
| 1922-23 | 229,849,410 | 279,364,980 |
| 1921-22 | 150,935,359 | 185,769,676 |
| 1920-21 | 136,968,832 | 167,215,441 |
| 1919-20 | 63,450,123 | 92,499,552 |
| 1918-19 | 62,611,940 | 103,612,171 |
| 1917-18 | 118,579,601 | 169,240,338 |
| 1916-17 | 140,223,819 | 174,565,249 |
| 1915-16 | 235,738,776 | 269,157,739 |
| 1914-15 | 63,901,874 | 86,750,123 |
| 1913-14 | 110,902,121 | 131,587,446 |

Australia (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1925-26 | 74,812,733 |
| 1924-25 | 122,856,173 |
| 1923-24 | 84,578,900 |
| 1922-23 | 46,396,740 |
| 1921-22 | 114,048,796 |
| 1920-21 | 88,501,475 |
| 1919-20 | 99,912,460 |

India (April 1-March 31)

| Year | Wheat (Bus.) | Flour (Bbls.) |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1925-26 | 7,775,700 | 750,133 |
| 1924-25 | 40,838,263 | 882,558 |
| 1923-24 | 23,453,000 | 625,360 |
| 1922-23 | 8,088,964 | 558,020 |
| 1921-22 | 2,841,362 | ..... |
| 1920-21 | 8,872,082 | ..... |
| 1919-20 | 322,723 | ..... |

Argentina (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| Year | Wheat and Flour (Bus.) |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 93,879,128 |
| 1924-25 | 119,179,426 |
| 1923-24 | 171,308,800 |
| 1922-23 | 136,499,580 |
| 1921-22 | 115,212,427 |
| 1920-21 | 63,808,074 |
| 1919-20 | 265,215,907 |

United States (Crop Years July 1-June 30)

| Year | Wheat (Bus.) | Wheat Flour (Bbls.) |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 63,188,602 | 9,541,800 |
| 1924-25 | 195,490,207 | 13,896,343 |
| 1923-24 | 78,793,034 | 17,252,620 |
| 1922-23 | 154,950,971 | 14,882,714 |
| 1921-22 | 208,321,091 | 15,796,824 |
| 1920-21 | 293,267,637 | 16,183,234 |
| 1919-20 | 122,430,724 | 21,650,961 |
| 1918-19 | 178,582,673 | 24,190,092 |
| 1917-18 | 34,118,853 | 21,872,921 |
| 1916-17 | 149,831,427 | 11,942,078 |
| 1915-16 | 173,274,015 | 15,520,669 |
| 1914-15 | 259,642,533 | 16,182,765 |
| 1913-14 | 92,393,775 | 11,821,461 |

Appendix C

WHEAT IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

United Kingdom (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| <i>From</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
| Canada | 67,060,700 | 61,628,000 |
| United States | 49,181,600 | 54,456,000 |
| Argentina | 27,997,000 | 29,176,000 |
| Australia | 21,147,000 | 28,532,000 |
| India | 3,084,500 | 25,984,000 |
| Others | 12,806,500 | 4,229,000 |
| Total | 181,277,300 | 204,005,000 |

United Kingdom (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat and Flour (Bus.)</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1924-25 | 230,918,133 |
| 1923-24 | 235,489,275 |
| 1922-23 | 211,145,191 |
| 1921-22 | 214,266,826 |
| 1920-21 | 206,693,495 |
| 1919-20 | 212,529,040 |

France (By Crop Years)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> | <i>Flour (Bbls.)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1924-25 | 43,678,000 | ..... |
| 1923-24 | 54,747,881 | 242 |
| 1922-23 | 48,248,066 | 27,884 |
| 1921-22 | 19,533,182 | 49,570 |
| 1920-21 | 68,673,902 | 154,203 |
| 1919-20 | 72,645,578 | 3,304,605 |
| 1918-19 | 51,249,010 | 5,113,161 |
| 1917-18 | 44,743,120 | 6,745,406 |
| 1916-17 | 92,399,088 | 5,940,895 |
| 1915-16 | 76,999,090 | 3,809,278 |

Italy (By Crop Years)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> | <i>Flour (Bbls.)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 68,771,100 | ..... |
| 1924-25 | 94,570,500 | (1924) 35,657 |
| 1923-24 | 77,806,500 | (1923) 22,563 |
| 1922-23 | 117,544,774 | 14,871 |
| 1921-22 | 100,866,647 | 9,733 |
| 1920-21 | 98,733,606 | 171,215 |
| 1919-20 | 73,704,828 | 1,677,618 |
| 1918-19 | 74,658,789 | 4,313,533 |
| 1917-18 | 52,067,660 | 3,704,683 |
| 1916-17 | 64,390,615 | 2,104,286 |
| 1915-16 | 76,298,877 | 500,417 |

Japan (Crop Years July 1-June 30)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> | <i>Flour (Bbls.)</i> |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 27,289,300 | 104,183 |
| 1924-25 | 15,157,800 | 69,848 |
| 1923-24 | 34,174,600 | 167,739 |
| 1922-23 | 13,065,900 | 263,870 |
| Flour Exports.—438,569 bbls., 1924-25; 1,080,255 bbls., 1925-26. | | |

Denmark (Crop Year July 1-June 30)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat (Bus.)</i> | <i>Flour (Bbls.)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 4,636,500 | 500,947 |
| 1924-25 | 5,712,683 | 344,404 |

All Europe (Crop Years August 1-July 31)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Wheat and Flour (Bus.)</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1925-26 | 532,288,000 |
| 1924-25 | 628,528,000 |
| 1923-24 | 627,696,000 |
| 1922-23 | 585,928,000 |
| 1921-22 | 546,672,000 |
| 1920-21 | 540,940,000 |
| 1919-20 | 584,512,000 |

Appendix D

TERMINAL ELEVATORS IN CANADA, 1925-26

| <i>(By Provinces)</i> | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Manitoba | <i>No.</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
| Int. Public Terminal..... | 2 | 2,000,000 |
| Int. Private Terminal..... | 10 | 1,885,000 |
| Saskatchewan | | |
| Int. Public Terminal..... | 2 | 7,000,000 |
| Int. Private Terminal..... | 3 | 1,235,000 |
| Alberta | | |
| Int. Public Terminal..... | 2 | 5,000,000 |
| Int. Private Terminal..... | 13 | 2,028,000 |
| British Columbia | | |
| Public Terminal..... | 2 | 3,850,000 |
| Private Terminal..... | 8 | 610,000 |
| Ontario | | |
| Public Terminal..... | 11 | 41,525,000 |
| Private Terminal..... | 28 | 24,465,000 |
| Public Terminal (Eastn. Div.)..... | 14 | 22,100,000 |
| Public Elevator | | |
| Quebec..... | 7 | 15,310,000 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3 | 2,200,000 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 | 500,000 |
| Total in Canada..... | 106 | 129,708,000 |
| Total Private..... | 62 | 30,223,000 |
| Total Public..... | 44 | 99,485,000 |
| Pool Terminals | | |
| Central Selling Agency: | | |
| Pool Elevator No. 1 (owned)..... | | 1,400,000 |
| Pool Elevator No. 2 (leased)..... | | 600,000 |
| Pool Elevator No. 3 (leased)..... | | 250,000 |
| Total Central Selling Agency..... | | 2,250,000 |
| Manitoba Pool: | | |
| ..... |  | Nil |
| Alberta Pool: | | |
| Prince Rupert Government Elevator (leased). | | 1,250,000 |
| Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd.: | | |
| Pool Elevator No. 4 (owned)..... | | 6,425,000 |
| Pool Elevator No. 5 (owned)..... | | 1,150,000 |
| Pool Elevator No. 6 (leased)..... | | 7,500,000 |
| Buffalo Transfer Elevator (owned)..... | | 2,000,000 |
| Total Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. . . . | | 17,075,000 |
| Total Pool Terminal Capacity..... | | 20,575,000 |

Appendix E

COUNTRY ELEVATOR SPACE IN CANADA, 1925-26

For the Crop Year 1925-26 the Country Elevator space available in Canada was as follows:

| <i>Province</i> | <i>Stations</i> | <i>Elevators</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Manitoba..... | 389 | 677 | 20,340,000 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 883 | 2,547 | 81,022,020 |
| Alberta..... | 406 | 979 | 36,840,000 |
| Other Provinces..... | 5 | 5 | 114,000 |
| Total..... | 1,683 | 4,208 | 138,316,000 |
| Saskatchewan Pool Elev. | 560 | 581 | 18,000,000 |

Saskatchewan Pool Country Elevators

Stations at which Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. has a Local Elevator, are as follows, according to railway lines:

*C. P. R.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Abbey | Druid | Keppel |
| Abernethy | Dubuc | Kincaid |
| Admiral | Dunkirk | Kincorth |
| Amazon | Duval A | Kinley |
| Ambassador | Duval B | Kisbey |
| Aneroid A | Dysart | Kronau |
| Aneroid B | Earl Grey | Kyle |
| Anglia | Eastend | LacVert |
| Antelope | Echo Lake | La Fleche A |
| Archerwill | Edfield | La Fleche B |
| Archive | Edgeworth | Lajord |
| Armley | Elbow | Lancer |
| Assiniboia | Elfros | Landscape |
| Asquith | Elstow | Lang |
| Baldwinton | Ernfold | Leacross |
| Balgonie | Estevan | Leipzig A |
| Battrum | Estuary | Leipzig B |
| Belle Plaine | Expanse | Lemberg |
| Beverley | Eye brow | Lemsford |
| Biggar A | Fairlight | Leroy |
| Birdview | Fillmore | Leslie |
| Blucher | Fife Lake | Liberty |
| Blumenhoff | Fishing Lake | Limerick |
| Boharm | Floral | Linacre Siding |
| Bounty | Foam Lake | Lipton |
| Bracken | Fortune | Lisieux |
| Braddock | Forget | Lockwood |
| Broadacres | Fox Valley | Lone Rock |
| Broadview | Francis | Loreburn |
| Broderick | Frontier | Lurgan |
| Brownlee | Gaines | Luseland A |
| Bulyea | Gibbs | Luseland B |
| Bures | Glamis | Major |
| Burstall | Glenside | Maple Creek |
| Buttress | Golburn | Markinch |
| Cabri A | Govan A | Marquis |
| Cabri B | Govan B | Maryfield |
| Cadillac | Gouverneur | Mazefield |
| Cantaur | Grand Coulee | McKague |
| Canuck | Grayson | McMahon |
| Cardross | Grenfell | McMorran |
| Carievale | Guernsey | Melaval |
| Carmichael | Gull Lake A | Mendham |
| Chaplin | Gull Lake B | Meyronne |
| Clemens | Halbrite | Midale |
| Climax | Hallonquist | Milden |
| Coderre | Handel | Milestone |
| Codette | Hatton | Moosomin |
| Colonsay | Hawarden | Morris |
| Congress | Hazelcliffe | Mortlach |
| Conquest | Hazenmore | Mossbank |
| Coronach | Herbert | Mozart |
| Crane Valley | Herschel | Naicam |
| Craven | Hoffer | Neville |
| Creelman | Horsham | Nipawin |
| Cupar A | Imperial | Nora |
| Cupar B | Indian Head | North Rosetown |
| Outknife | Instow | Ogema |
| Cymric | Jansen | Orkney |
| Dafoe | Kandahar | Ormiston |
| Dahinda | Kayville | Osage |
| Denzil | Keddleston | Pambrum |
| Diana | Keeler | Parkbeg |
| Dillard | Kelfield | Penkill |
| Douglas Siding | Kelstern | Pennant |
| Drake | Kennedy | Pense |
| Drinkwater | Kerrobart | Penzance |

Perciva
Perdue
Piapot
Pitman
Plassey
Pleasantdale
Plenty
Plunkett
Pontiex
Pontilas
Portreeve
Prelate
Primate
Ravenscrag
Readlyn
Reigate
Renown
Revenue
Richmond
Robsart
Rocanville
Rock Glen
Rockhaven
Romance
Rouleau
Runciman
Rush Lake
Salvador
Sanctuary
Sceptre
Scotsguard
Scout Lake
Sedley
Senate
Senlac

Shackleton
Shamrock
Shaunavon A
Shaunavon B
Silton
Silver Park
Simpson A
Simpson B
Sonnenfeld
Southey A
Southey B
Southfork
Sovereign
Spalding
Springside
Stalwart
Stockholm
Stoughton
Stranraer
Strasbourg A
Strasbourg B
Strongfield
Success A
Success B
Superb
Sutherland
S. Current A-E
S. Current B-W
Sylvania
Tantallon
Thackeray
Theodore
Thrasher
Tompkins
Torquay

Totnes
Tramping Lake
Tregarva
Truedale
Tuberose
Tugaske
Tyvan
Uren
Valor
Vantage
Valjean
Valmarie
Vanguard
Verulam
Verwood
Viceroy
Vidora
Viscount*
Vogel
Waldeck
Wapella
Wawota
Webb
Weyburn
Wheatstone
Wilbert
Wilcox
Willows
Wolverine
Woodrow
Wymark
Wynyard
Yellow Grass
Young B

***C. N. R.**

Aberdeen
Allan
Alsask
Ardath
Ardill
Argo
Avonlea
Aylesbury
Baildon
Balcarres
Bangor
Bateman
Beadle
Beatty
Bechard
Beechy
Bengough
Benson
Bethune
Biggar B
Birch Hills
Birsay
Bladworth
Blaine Lake
Booth Siding
Borden A
Borden B
Brada
Bradwell
Bratton
Briercrest A
Briercrest B
Brock
Brooking
Brooksby
Brough
Browning
Bruno
Buchanan
Burdick
Calder
Canora
Canwood
Carlton
Carlyle
Carmel
Cavalier
Cavell
Cedoux
Ceepee
Central Butte
Ceylon
Chambers
Chamberlain
Clair
Clavet

Cleeves
Coleville
Colfax
Colgate
Coppen
Craik
Cudworth
D'Arcy
Darmody
Davidson A
Davidson B
Delisle
Demaine
Denholm
Dewar Lake
Dinsmore
Disley
Doddsland
Domremy
Doonside
Dummer
Dunblane
Dundurn
Duperow
Eastview
Eatonia
Edam
Edenwold
Edgeley
Elrose
Eskbank
Estlin
Eston
Fairholm
Fairmount
Fielding
Fiske
Flaxcombe
Fort Qu'Appelle
Gerald
Gilroy
Girvin
Glidden
Goodwater
Gravelbourg A
Gravelbourg B
Gray
Greene
Griffin
Hafford
Hamlin
Hanley A
Hanley B
Handsworth
Hardy
Harptree

Harris A
Harris B
Hearne
Heartwell
Henribourg
Hodgeville
Hoey
Holbein
Humboldt
Huntoon
Indi
Isham
Ituna
Juniata
Juniper
Kamsack
Kelso
Kelliher
Kelvington
Kenaston
Keystown
Kindersley
Kinhop
Kinistino
Kinley B
Krydor
Kylemore
Lacadena
Landis
Lake Lenore
Lampman
Langham
Laporte
Lashburn
Laura
Lawson
Leach Siding
Leask
Lackford
Leney
Lestock
Lewvan
Lilac
Lipsett
Livelong
Lloydminster
Lorlie
Loverna
Lucky Lake
Lumsden
Macrorie
Madison
Maidstone
Mantario
Marcelin
Marshall

Mawer
 Maymont
 Mazenod
 McGee
 Meacham
 Medstead
 Melfort
 Melville
 Meota
 Mervin
 Mitchellton
 Muenster
 Neidpath
 Netherhill
 Nokomis
 Normanton
 N. Battleford
 Oban
 Odessa
 Otthon
 Paddockwood
 Palmer
 Palo
 Parkside
 Parry
 Pathlow
 Paynton
 Pinkham
 Plato
 Preeceville
 Prince Albert
 Prince
 Prud'homme
 Punnichy
 Quill Lake
 Quinton
 Rabbit Lake
 Radisson
 Radville

Raymore
 Riceton
 Richard
 Richlea
 Ridgedale
 Riverhurst
 Rosetown
 Rosthern
 Rowatt
 Rowletta
 Ruddell
 Rutan
 Ruthilda
 Ryerson
 Scott
 Scottsburgh
 Semans A
 Semans B
 Shellbrook
 Smiley
 Snipe Lake
 Speers
 Sprigwater
 Spring Valley
 Spy Hill
 Star City
 St. Boswell's
 St. Gregor
 St. Walburg
 Stony Beach
 Strong
 Surbiton
 Swanson
 Tako
 Talmage
 Tate
 Tessier
 Tichfield

Tilney
 Tisdale
 Truax
 Turtleford
 Tyner
 Unity
 Vanscoy
 Vawn
 Venn
 Vera
 Veregin
 Vibank
 Viola
 Vonda
 Wadena
 Wakaw
 Waldron
 Wallisville
 Weseca
 Waldheim
 Watrous
 Watson
 Weldon
 White Bear
 Whittome
 Willmar
 Willowbrook
 Willowbunch
 Wiseton
 Witley
 Wordsworth
 Worchester
 Wroxton
 Yarbo
 Young A
 Zealandia
 Zehner
 Zelma

*Letters "A" and "B" indicate two Pool Elevators at one shipping point.

Appendix F

Statement showing number of Wheat and Coarse Grains
Contracts and Acreage by districts since Organization of Wheat
Pool, as at January 15.

| <i>District</i> | <i>Contracts</i> | | <i>Acreage</i> | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat | C.G. | Wheat | C.G. |
| 1..... | 5,532 | 2,656 | 770,416 | 317,777 |
| 2..... | 5,519 | 2,127 | 804,789 | 131,503 |
| 3..... | 4,594 | 2,175 | 715,376 | 94,387 |
| 4..... | 4,651 | 1,767 | 807,352 | 104,849 |
| 5..... | 4,124 | 1,658 | 698,208 | 144,275 |
| 6..... | 4,738 | 2,333 | 717,439 | 231,549 |
| 7..... | 7,217 | 3,531 | 475,853 | 285,540 |
| 8..... | 4,940 | 2,666 | 628,738 | 209,946 |
| 9..... | 3,301 | 1,695 | 679,746 | 162,323 |
| 10..... | 3,905 | 2,109 | 697,835 | 149,433 |
| 11..... | 3,849 | 2,001 | 593,932 | 126,380 |
| 12..... | 3,800 | 1,854 | 669,118 | 119,319 |
| 13..... | 3,871 | 1,821 | 664,415 | 136,896 |
| 14..... | 6,852 | 3,497 | 606,984 | 204,577 |
| 15..... | 6,754 | 2,977 | 525,327 | 122,303 |
| 16..... | 6,893 | 3,137 | 623,393 | 138,176 |
| Total..... | 80,540 | 38,004 | 10,678,921 | 2,680,133 |
| Total to Feb. 1.... | 80,676 | 38,051 | 10,693,176 | 2,684,292 |

Statement showing number of Wheat and Coarse Grains
Contracts and Acreage signed up since June 11, 1926.

| | <i>Contracts</i> | | <i>Acreage</i> | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Wheat | Coarse Grains | Wheat | Coarse Grains |
| June 11 to June 30. | 143 | 80 | 21,859 | 5,865 |
| July 1 to July 30. | 605 | 345 | 82,376 | 17,771 |
| Aug. 1 to Aug. 31. | 1,663 | 519 | 214,358 | 41,558 |
| Sept. 1 to Sept. 30. | 2,902 | 561 | 396,555 | 32,685 |
| Oct. 1 to Oct. 31. | 1,574 | 429 | 186,730 | 40,818 |
| Nov. 1 to Nov. 30. | 541 | 162 | 48,387 | 20,867 |
| Dec. 1 to Dec. 31. | 419 | 150 | 43,485 | 2,952 |
| Jan. 1 to Feb. 1. | 158 | 92 | 28,228 | 7,678 |
| Total..... | 8,105 | 2,338 | 1,021,978 | 170,194 |

Appendix G

INSPECTION OF TOUGH AND DAMP WHEAT—BY WEEKS—1926-27—WESTERN DIVISION

| <i>Week Ending</i> | <i>Total Inspection (Cars)</i> | <i>Tough and Damp (Cars)</i> | <i>Contract Grades (% of Total)</i> |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| September 3 | 2,151 | 26 | 86.8 |
| September 10 | 3,331 | 51 | 87.6 |
| September 17 | 6,971 | 642 | 84.7 |
| September 24 | 11,725 | 1,203 | 78.9 |
| October 1 | 10,437 | 1,162 | 75.3 |
| October 8 | 10,478 | 2,281 | 65.8 |
| October 15 | 12,042 | 4,260 | 49.3 |
| October 22 | 14,802 | 6,918 | 40.0 |
| October 29 | 13,436 | 6,689 | 41.4 |
| November 5 | 13,580 | 7,400 | 33.6 |
| November 12 | 14,900 | 7,371 | 39.7 |
| November 19 | 14,499 | 7,830 | 29.4 |
| November 26 | 11,962 | 6,715 | 32.2 |
| December 3 | 8,176 | 4,841 | 27.0 |
| December 10 | 5,989 | 3,704 | 23.0 |
| December 17 | 5,304 | 3,596 | 18.7 |
| December 24 | 5,884 | 4,107 | 18.5 |
| December 31 | 6,376 | 4,291 | 19.0 |
| January 7 | 7,560 | 5,185 | 19.7 |
| Total | 180,842 | 78,569 | .... |
| Per Cent | 100 | 43.4 | 45.1 |

